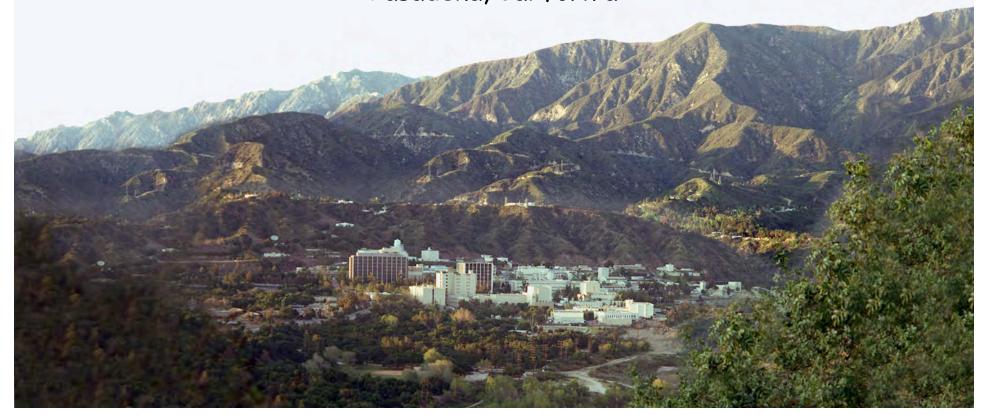
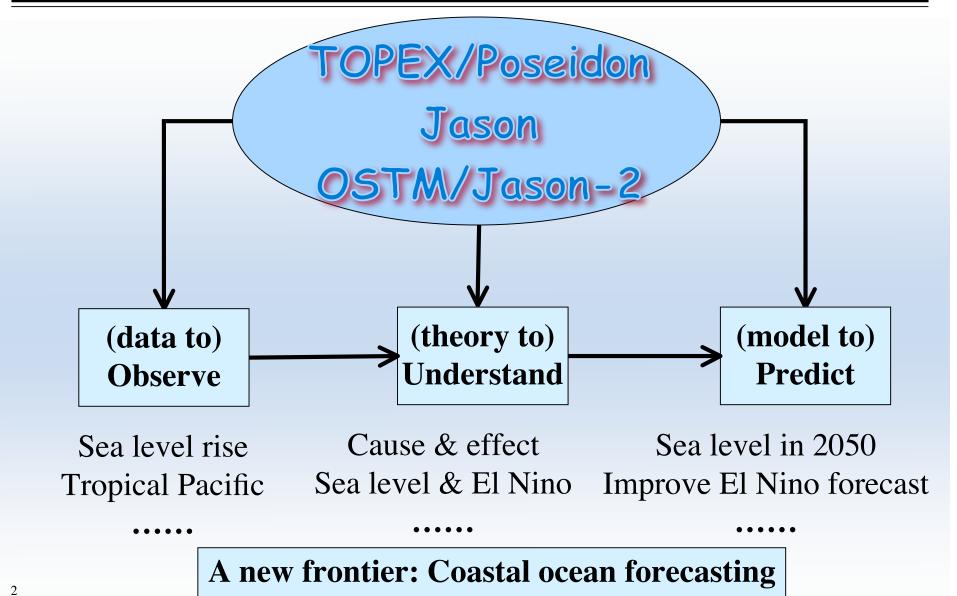
### Coastal Ocean Modeling, Data Assimilation and Forecasting

Yi Chao

Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California



#### Satellite Altimetry to enable new Science and Applications

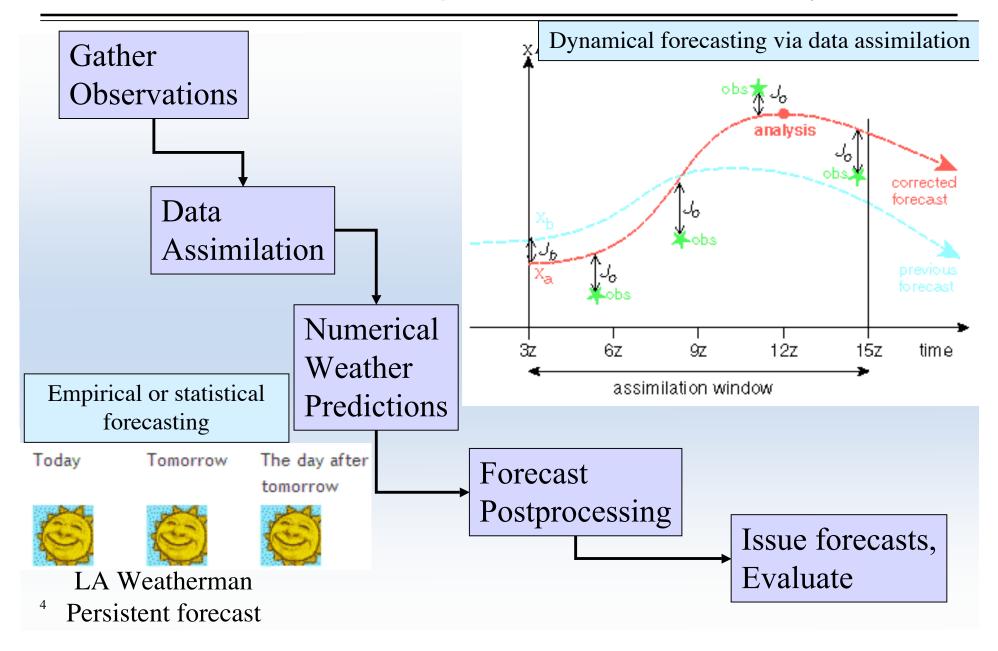


### Why do we need to forecast the coastal ocean?

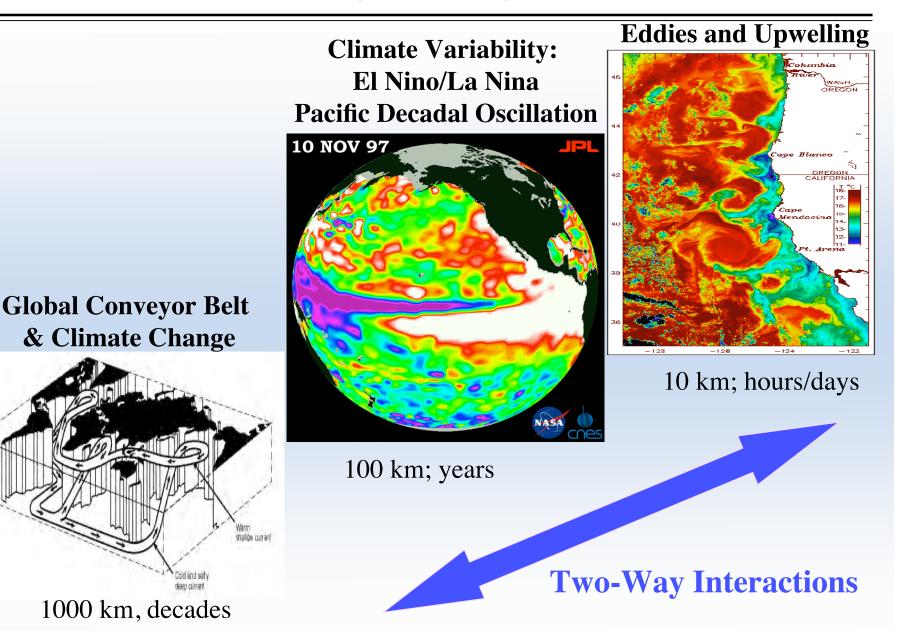
#### • Important

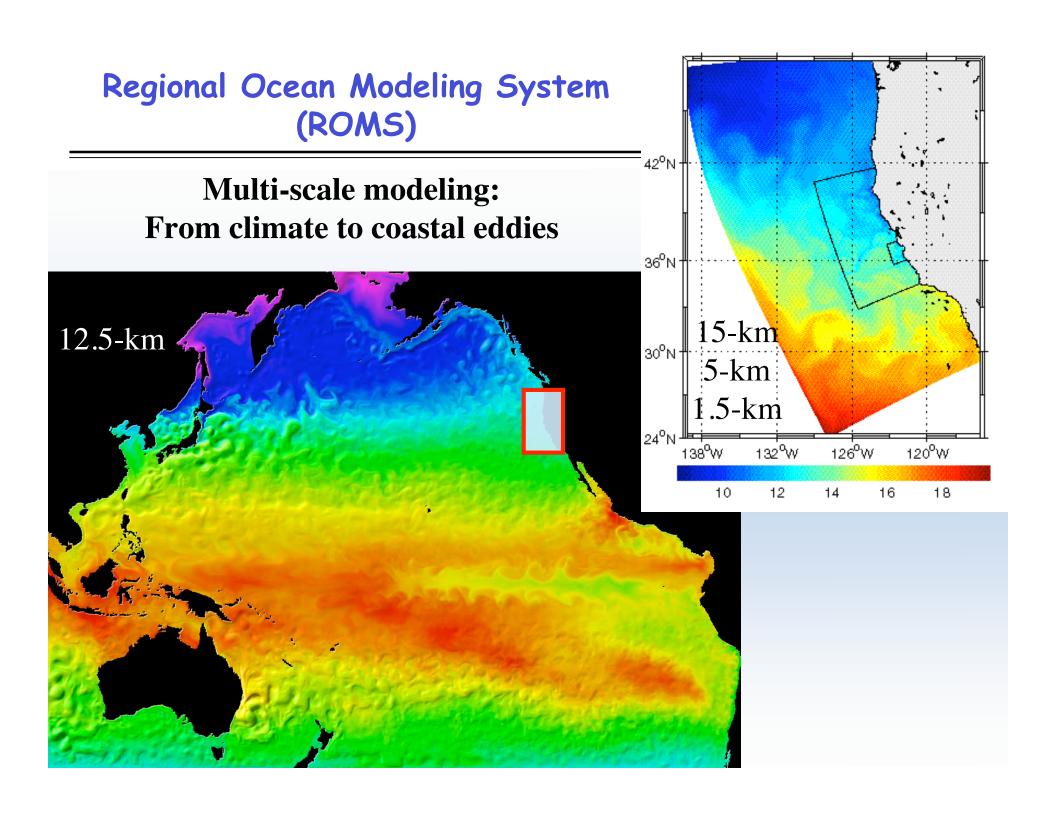
- Public access: Over 50 percent of the American people live within 50 miles of the ocean
- Resources: Ocean activities contribute ~\$100B and support ~2M jobs
- Habitats: Over 75 percent of the commercially important fish species
- Needs to observe, understand and ultimately predict
  - The oceans drive weather and climate, so if we understand the oceans better, we should be able to better forecast weather/climate
  - Our nation's security, environment, and economy all depend on our ability to understand, monitor, manage, and adapt to changes in our oceans and Great Lakes
  - We know little about the oceans, yet they impact us everyday
  - Our planet is changing quickly in ways that will impact everyone, but exactly how remains unclear

# Coastal Ocean Forecasting is similar to Weather Forecasting, but.....unique and complex

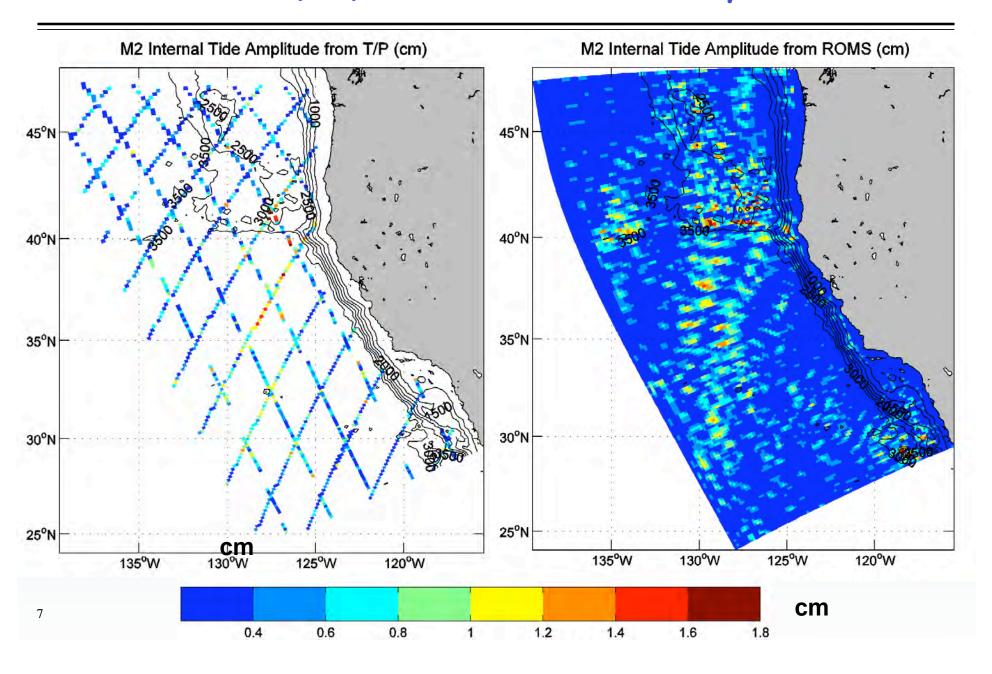


# Challenge I: Multi-Scale Coastal Ocean Coastal, regional to global scales





#### Challenge II: Lack of data in coastal zones Baroclinic Tides (M2) Derived from Altimetry and ROMS



#### Advanced Data Assimilation: 3DVAR to assimilate in situ and satellite measurements

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} S \\ u \\ v \\ T \\ S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{\varsigma} \\ x_{uv} \\ x_{TS} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{\varsigma}^{f} + \Pi \delta x_{TS} + \delta x_{a\varsigma} \\ x_{uv}^{f} + \Gamma \delta x_{TS} + \Phi_{a} \delta x_{a\psi\chi} \\ x_{TS}^{f} + \delta x_{TS} \end{pmatrix}$$
Five Control Variables:
$$Temperature: \delta T$$

$$Salinity: \delta S$$

$$\delta x_{uv}^{G} = \Gamma \delta x_{TS}$$
Geostrophic balance
Non-steric SSH:  $\delta X_{a\varsigma}$ 

$$\delta x_{uv} = \Gamma \delta x_{TS} + \Phi_a \delta x_{a\psi\chi}$$

$$\delta x_{uv}^G = \Gamma \delta x_{TS}$$
 Geostrophic balance

$$\delta x_{\xi} = \Pi \delta x_{TS} + \delta x_{a\xi}$$

 $\delta x_{\varepsilon}^{S} = \Pi \delta x_{TS}$  Vertical integral of the hydrostatic equation

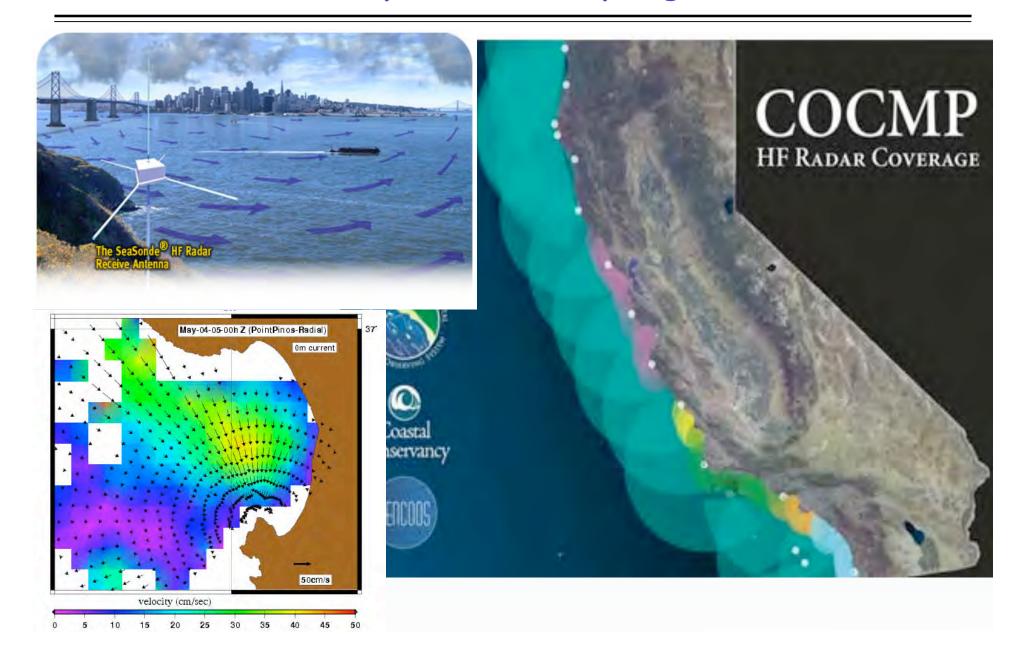
 $\delta\!x_{aw\gamma}$  ageostrophic streamfunction and velocity potential

(Li and Chao et al., JGR, 2008)

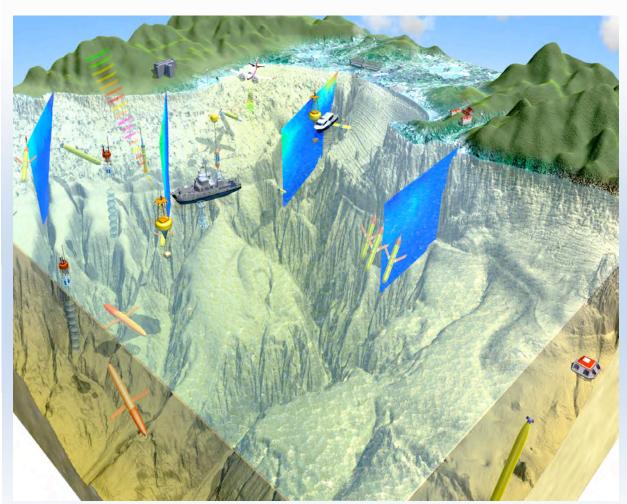
Ageostrophic streamfunction:  $\delta X_{a\psi}$ 

Ageostrophic velocity potential:  $\delta X_{ay}$ 

## California Coastal Ocean Example (http://www.cocmp.org)

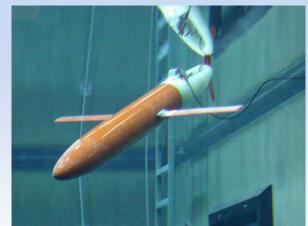


## Emerging Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) glider technology to observe the 3D Ocean



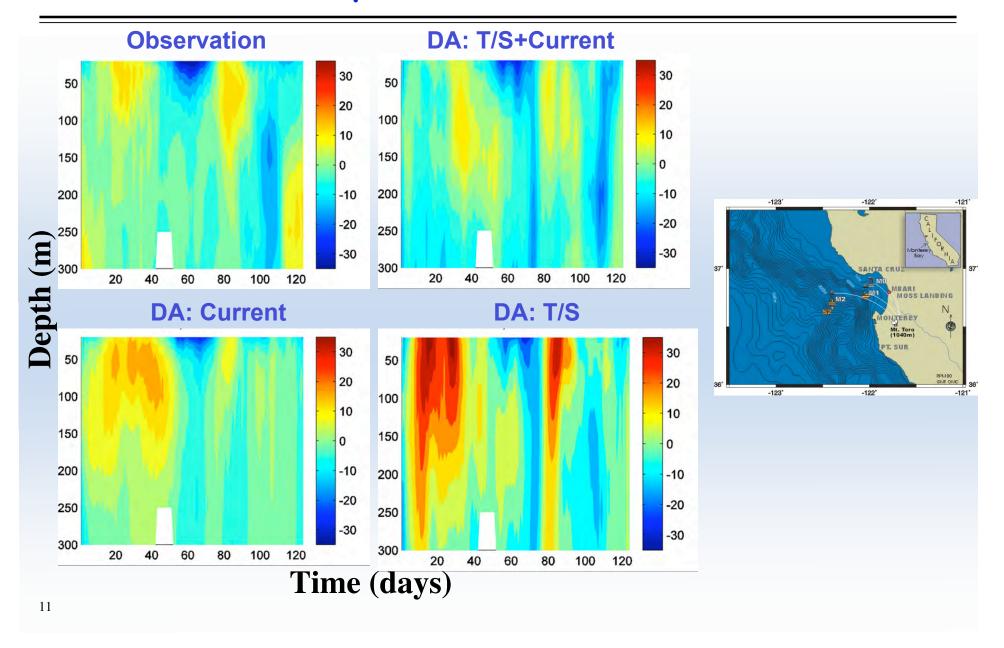


0-200 m Slocums



0-700 m Sprays

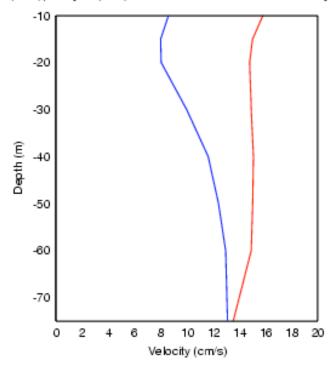
#### Impact of Ocean Current Assimilation: Independent data validation



### Impact of Surface Current Data Assimilation on Nowcast

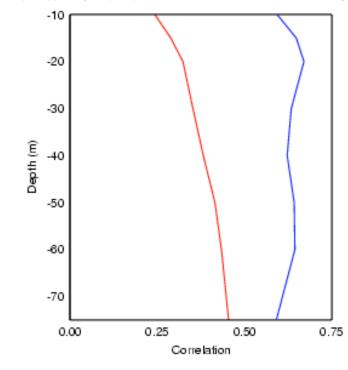
#### **RMS**

HF (Blue), Analysis (Red) RMS Errors in ADCP2 Zonal Velocity Aug 2008



#### Correlation

HF (Blue), Analysis (Red) Correlation with ADCP2 Zonal Velocity Aug 2006

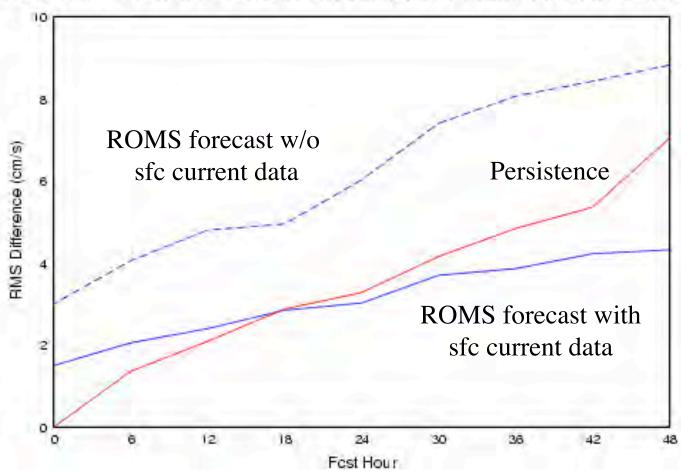


ROMS w/o sfc currents

ROMS with sfc currents

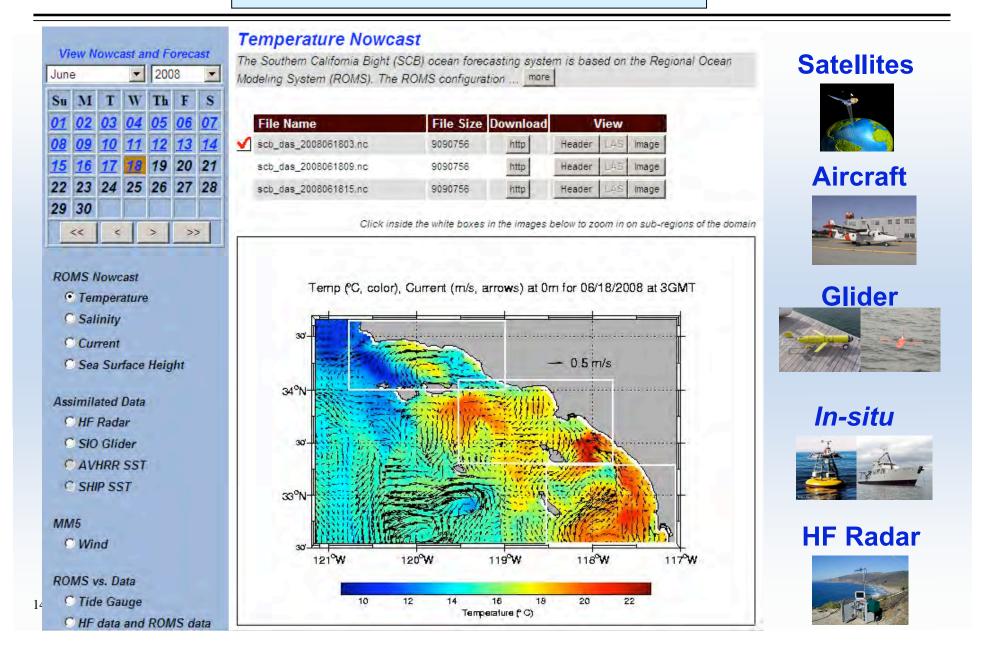
#### Impact of Surface Current Data Assimilation on Forecast

RMS Difference of ROMS HF Fcst/No HF Fcst (Blue/Blue Dashed) and Persistence (Red) for ADCP2 Depth-Averaged V



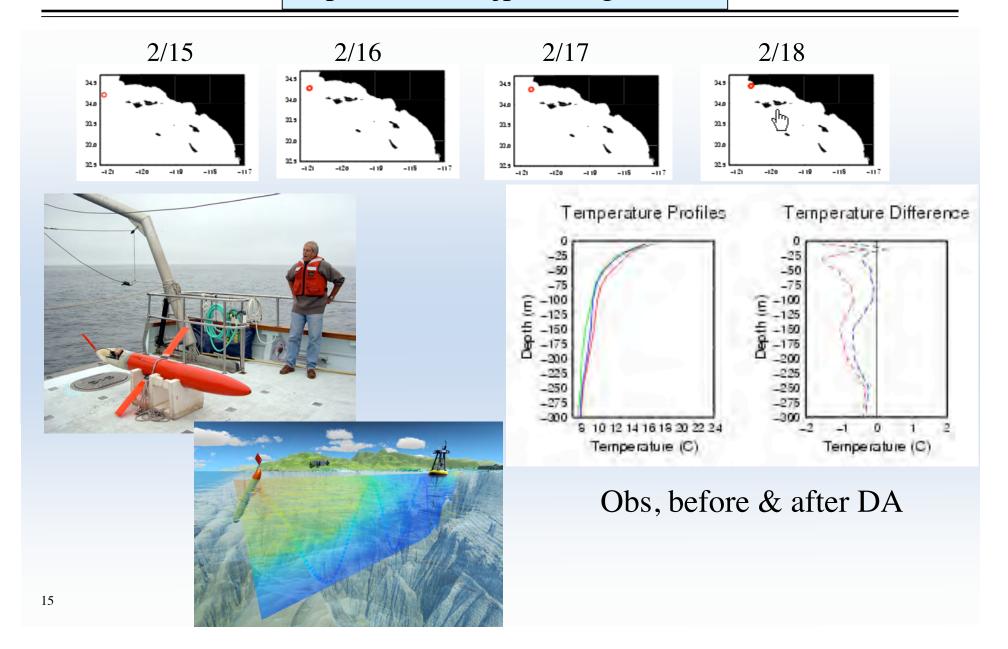
#### Real-Time Modeling, Data Assimilation and Forecasting

http://ourocean.jpl.nasa.gov/SCB



#### AUV glider is used for data assimilation and verification

http://ourocean.jpl.nasa.gov/SCB



## Coastal Ocean Forecast Customers (and growing) within Southern California

- Beach goers, surfers
- Sailing, fishing, boating
- Divers

• Marine professionals



ORANGE COUNTY



MORRO BAY



SAN DIEGO

### Next Generation Altimetry Satellite (SWOT) to enable future ocean forecasting any where & any time to serve broader application users

